our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, (12 insertion, 21 or Each subsequent insertion, 21 or Each subsequent insertion, 22 Larger advertisements in proportion.

Cantracts will be made with advertisers, 42 the about the contracts will be made with advertisers. rate, for six or twelve months, and at the clear rate, for six or twelve months, and at the clear tract 33% per cent, will be deducted from the

mount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines ill be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for ill be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for ill be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for ill be inserted in either the weekly or seminated in the inserted in either the weekly or \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard. Terms of Advertising in Weekly Standard.

One dollar per square for the first insertion, and to call
for cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction to
he made on it exity attentions to, no watter how top the
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was directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charge
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marked on the advertisement it is innerted until forbid.

## The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1800 W W. HOLDEN, STATE PRINTED.

PUBLISHED OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED MAY

Ed Graham Haywood, Esq., one of the Democra nle in the Court house, in this City, on Tuesday erening last. We took no notes, and shall not therefore, attempt to report the speech, indeed, with our limited space no report which we could make would do justice to the speaker.

Mr. Haywood confined himself mainly to od

rem, touching in the commencement and conclusion of his remarks on national affairs. He. Pool's platform, which proposes to tax every thing, was tho-roughly riddled. Mr. H. showed beyond all question that the Opposition platform does propose to us every thing—"all property" and overy species of property" according to value; that such a plan of taxation, if adopted, would reduce the tax on lands and slaves and on other subjects to such a extent as to leave \$475,000 of the public reto be made up from new subjects of taxation; and that these new subjects must be and would be cattle horses, hogs, household furniture, and many other articles of prime necessity. He demons also the importance and the justice of discriminate between articles of luxury and those of police nor sity—of exempting many things entirely from tax-ation; and then proved, from the Opposition plat-form itself, and from the declarations of Opposition speakers, that they are pledged against such dis-criminations and exemptions, committed as they are to taxing every thing at the same uniform, un-

bending rate. He replied to portions of Mr. Badger's speech de livered the evening before, in a strain of argum humor, irony and sarcaum, which elicited warm applause from the audience. We predict that Mr. Badger will not meet Mr. Haywood in decasion during this campaign.

Mr. Haywood's appeals to the audience to stand by the national Democratic party as the only hope of the Union, and his eloquent allusions to Judg Douglas, were enthusiastically applauded. He de clared that, while a true Southern man, before he would break up the party at Baltimore he would consent to stand again, as he stood in 1856, on the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, admitting the difference in interpretation, and referring the question to the Courts; and that if Mr. Douglas should be the nominee of that Convention be would a him cordially and actively, not only as the no but on his merits as a statesman and patriot, and as the advocate of the Constitutional rights of the

The speech, which occupied nearly three was listened to attentively, and produced a profound impression on the audience. We have heard many speeches during the last twenty years, and we can truly say that we never listened to as able a speech from a man of Mr. Haywood's age. The Democrac of Wake owe it to themselves, to their cause, and to the State herself—proud as she is of the genius and talent of her sons—to cherish and systain this

We regret to learn from the Progress, that by a fire which occurred in Newbern on Monday night last, Mr. Pennington, the proprietor and editor of that journal, lost some \$1,800 to \$2,000, only partially covered by insurance. Mr. Pennington's friends in Newbern at once subscribed some four or five hundred dollars to be presented to him to cover his loss, but he gratefully, and, as we think, pro perly declined to accept the present. Such conduct is honorable both to them and him. We are glad to learn that the Progress will not suspend for single issue even as the result of this misfortune.

Pennington is one of the indomitables.

We have received the first number of the Little Adder, a campaign Democratic paper, published in Salisbury, by Mr. Spelman, editor of the Banner. It is neatly printed and calculated to do good service for the party. It will be continued until the August election. Terms, 25 cents for a single copy—five copies for \$1. Send on your orders immediately. We are gratified to hear that it has commenced with a large circulation.

THE TWO-THIRDS BULE IN 1848.—Gen. Class was nominated for President in 1848 by two-thirds of the votes given in the Beltimore Convention. Two-thirds of the Electoral College were not required, as at Charleston. New York did not vote on that occasion, and the nomination was made by two-thirds of the votes given and counting New York. We have the proof of this before us in an extract from the Working of the Wo from the Washington Union of May, 1848, edited at that time by THOMAS Revenue.

hegro men, slaves, were brought before Mayor Harrison on Wednesday, on a charge of having robbed the smokehouse of Mrs. E. Mordecai. The bacon was found in a barn in the outskirts of the City, and it and it is believed that a white person received a portion of it from the thierway Francho widence it appears that some of the negrous have reduced stealing to an organized system. Let these of the citizen. citizens who reside in the outskirts of the pecially, look to their smokehouses. fearing detection, are not dispersed to transfer in the thickly settled portions of the City.

BALEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

lo Baltimore, but only to Richmond, as Mr. Yancey

is understood, like Mr. Rhett, to be an out and out

South-Carolina, after an animated struggle, has

determined to send delerates only to Richmond,

Her delegation is headed by Hon. R. B. Rhett, and

is understood on all sides to be a disunion delegation,

We make the following extract from a letter recent

by written by Mr. Rhett, from which it appears that

regards the Richmond Convention as a sectional

"But you say, "Have we not heretofore opposed national party conventions, and is not the Richmond convention?" I answer

no; a national party convention? I answer no; a national party convention is the convention of a party which is based on national principles; that is, principles common to all portions of the United States. The Richmond convention is not such a convention. Its declared principles are not national, for not a single Northern State has dared to

avow them. It is a sectional convention, called by

one section of the Union to support rights and in

terests belonging to one section of the Union. It arises out of the debris of the one great national

party in the Union—the Democratic party—and is intended to counteract its policy. It is true that all those of the Democratic party in the United States

who agree with the platform the eight Southern States lay down, as their criterion of party affilia

tion, are invited to attend the Richmond convention

This is certainly an objectionable feature in the con-

vention; but it does not alter its character as a Southern convention, to support Southern rights and interests. The black Republicans invite all in

the United States who agree with them in their abo-

lition designs to join with them in their convention

at Chicago. Suppose delegates should go into that convention (as they will) from Southern States, would that disrobe it of its sectional character? Certainly not. Nor will the fact that from a few or many States in the North delegates may attend the

tional convention. Nor does that other fact, that

we claim that our rights are supported by the con-stitution, alter the matter, for this is denied by a sectionalized North."

So much for the Richmond Convention. We

seceders will go to Baltimore for the purpose of ma-

king certain demands of the Convention, and failing

to obtain these demands, will bolt again and attempt

to destroy the party; and there may be a few others

from the Northern States who will secede with them

and go to Richmond in the event of the nomination of a

certain candidate for the Presidency. Under these

circumstances a grave question arises, whether the

members of the Convention ought not to bind them-

selves by resolution in advance, to abide the action

of the body. It is worse than idle to go into Con-

ventions, to participate in their deliberations, and

then refuse to support the nominees. Southern del-

egates should remember that there is a North as

well as a South; that no Northern delegates, with

the exception of a mere handful, have even threat-

ened to secede in any event; and that if the most

extreme demands of the South should be obtained.

and on the back of it a Southern man should be

nominated for the Presidency, the Northern dele-

gates would return to their homes, depressed and

mortified it is true and morally certain of defeat.

but at the same time loval to the platform, to the

ticket, and to the national organization. It would be alike ungenerous and dangerous to require too

much at the hands of those gallant men. They

have long fought our battles, simply because we are

right, with no reward or hope of reward. They,

surely, are not the enemies of the South. Strike

them down, and the South may have sympathizers.

but she will have no friends in the free States who

We say, then, let the itimore Convention de-

termine to respect its own rights and to maintain

its own character as a nominating body, leaving con

sequences to take care of themselves. Let it pro-

ceed with a stern and unfaltering step to the

work before it. Let it nominate at all hazards and

then appeal to God and the country against extrem-

ists in the North and extremists in the South -

There can be no time for hesitation, and no excuse

for hesitation, when the Constitution and the Union

are at stake. If the seceders should return and

agree to abide the action of the Convention, let

them be admitted; but if they should return for

the purpose of bolting and of attempting to break

up the Convention, as they did at Charleston, let

Raieigh Female Seminary. The closing exercises of this institution occupied

several evenings during the present week. On

Monday night, the Annual Sermon was delivered by

Rev. John N. Andrews, at the Methodist Church:

On Tuesday night, Mr. J. W. Hayes, of Oxford,

delivered the Annual Address to the young ladies

It was a first rate address, replete with instructive

sentiments and wholesome advice, and clothed in beautiful language.

Despite the threatening appearance of the weath-

er, the large hall of the Seminary was filled on

Wednesday night with an intelligent and appreciative

audience to bitness the exercises of the graduating class. The following young ladies composing that

class read compositions:

Salutatory Miss Donna Holt, Enfield, N. C.

Songs of the Affections—Latin composition—Miss

Bettie Little, Raleigh, N. C.

Music Miss Lucy L. Palmer, Milton, N. C.

Selfetter French composition Miss L. Lips

Valedictory-Miss Mary Penny, Wake county

comb. Raleigh, N. C.

them, say we, be promptly excluded.

can do any thing for her.

fear no good will result from that body.

ond convention change its character as a sec-

body, and is proud of the fact:

Richmond man.

The True Isone. What is the issue now really before the people of The Convention called by those Southern Demo

North-Carolina ? It is not "aquatter" or popular orate who second at Charleston will be held at Richsovereignty. It is not slavery in Territories five mond, Va., on Monday next. Most of the States hundred miles away. It is not whether the Terri-torial governments are sovereign, or partially soverthat second will be represented both at Baltimore and Richmond, and in some instances by the same eigr, or not sovereign in any sense; nor is it wheth-er slavery shall be extended over new fields or conset of delegates. Two Conventions assembled in Alabama on Monday last—one at Montgomery, and the other at Selma. The former was called by the fixed to the States and Territories in which it now exists. Nor is it whether ad valorem taxation, no Yanceyites, who have the advantage of regular or matter how understood or presented shall be adopt anization on their side, the latter was called by ed. No, the question is whether the Union shall lov. Winston and others. The probability is that endure—whether the people of the elaveholding States shall be permitted to hold their elave properthe Montgomery Convention will not send delegates

Vol. XXVI.-No. 24.

ty undisturbed. This is the issue, as truly stated by Mr. Haywood in his admirable speech on Tuesday night. We may close our eyes to it, but it exists and will fives itself upon us. If Lincoln is elected we will have no assurance that slave property in the States will not be disturbed. Indeed, he pledged to disturb it-to agitate against it-to put it in a "course of ultimate extinction." In a letter, written by him in May, 1859, and published in the last National Intellingencer, he says among other things, "It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks." This places him in the light not merely of a political abalitionist, but of old John Brown himself. He "depleres the oppressed condition," as he terms it, of our slaves. He is not merely opposed to slavery on political grounds, but he takes a deep personal interest in the lition of our slaves-not in the Territories only. hut in the States. In addition to this it is known that Mr. Lincoln, the black Republican candidate for the Presidency, is the author of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." Mr. Seward borrowed this doctrine from him. In one of his speeches in Illinois in reply to Judge Douglas, in that memora

ble campaign in which the latter met him and van-quished him, he said: "We are now ar into the fifth year since a policy was instituted with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. promise of putting an end to slavery agitation.—
Under the operation of that policy the agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will all become one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike in all the States—ald as well as new—North as wall as South."

If Mr. Lincoln is elected he will of course atta to carry out his doctrines. We shall have a President who has declared that he "deplores" the condition of our slaves, and who is pledged to use all the means in his power to extinguish the institution. There it is, people of the South, in plain terms. That is the position of Abram Lincoln and of those who sustain him. The issue, then, is not slavery in the Territories—not squatter sovereignty—not continue in peace and harmony, without convulsions and bloodshed, or whether it is to rock to its foundations and be broken up by abolition rule.—

This issue is right upon us. It must be decided within five months. It cannot be postponed or evaded. What then? What shall we do? Shall we look to our Opposition friends for aid? Can they mayo us with Bell and Everett? We have no hope that they can. We understand that their Elector for this District cannot and does not claim more than three States for his ticket. The only hope, therefore, is in the Baltimore Convention and the Demo cratic party, If that Convention—if that party can-not defeat Lincoln, no other party can. Let us, men, be prepared as one man to sustain the action of that Convention. Let us hope that it will set its face sternly against all attempts to force new tests upon the party, or to disorganize and destroy the party by bolting or secession movements. Let us make one more fight-let us make the final fight, it it must be so, on the good old doctrine of non-in tercention. We can all stand on that doctrine .-The North can stand on it, and the South can tand on it. It brought victory to our standard in

to save the party and save the Union in 1860. Remember the issue, brother Democrats, and act accordingly. Let us cast our prejudices against or stout men, and our pride of opinion to the winds, if have prejudices or that pride of opinion are in con flict with our duty. We are not called upon to sur-render any principle. Let us beat the black Repub-licans and save the Union, and afterwards dispose of natter sovereignty and ad valorem. It is no time to dispute about slavery in the Territories when slavery in the States is threatened. If the Constitution and the Courts cannot protect us in the Territories, Congress cannot; and if Congress could, it would not. That is the plain English of the whole

1852 and 1856, and it will enable us, if adhered to,

the Sentiment. A friend writing us from Wilkesborough, under date of June 4, says: "The prospects for the success of the Democracy in both State and national elections were never more flattering then at present in this section of the State."
This is cheering. We hear equally good news from all parts of the State. In some localities the party is troubled with divisions, but these divisions will

not affect the vote for Gov. Ellis.

A friend writing us from Catawba county, says: As the time for the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore approaches, the people are looking with unusual interest to its action. Having had occasion to mingle much with the masses lately, I am more than ever impressed with the importance of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas on a con-intervention platform as the only means of defeating the black Republicans. To ask more than non-inter-vention is folly and defeat."

A friend writing as from Ashe county, says: "In this section ad calorem is not popular as advocated this section of caloren is not popular as advocated by the Opposition. Our people are afraid of a tax being imposed on their stack. Benides they have no confidence in the algority of the Opposition on the subject. The foregoing is cauch in little. Means. Post and findge moves cared anything staget and coloren until the lorner wanted to be Governor, and the latter wanted cash to go to the first.

Mr. Hadger's Speech. The Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, addressed the

to eveltale and making the country of the property of

people in the Court-house, in this place, on Monday vening last. We did not bear Mr. Badger, but we learn that he spoke mainly on ad valorem and Bell

It is a little strange that Mr. Bager should come forward at this late period of his life to advocate a scheme even apparently intended to benefit the great mass of the people. We say apparently intended, for it will be obvious to every intelligent person who investigates the subject that Mr Badger's plan of taxing every thing, instead of diminishing the burdens of the great body of the people, will actually increase them. But Mr. Badger, for the first time in his career as a public man, professes sympathy with the masses, and would be their champion in establishing equality for them ! Where was he when Free Suffrage was before the people? Why, he opposed it with all his power; and even now, in arguing in favor of ad valorem, he assumes that as the Democrats did wrong (for that is the substance of the assumption) in advocating and carrying Free Suffrage, the Opposition have a right to

do wrong too by advocating and carrying ad valorem. Equally strange is the course which Mr. Badger is pursuing in relation to Mr. Bell and the Kansas-Nebraska act. It is well known that Mr. Badger stood side by side with Judge Douglas as one of the champions of that act; yet he now stands upon a platform, and most probably himself framed the platform, which denounces that act as having "abrogated a long-established compromise!" It is well known, too, that Mr. Bell voted against that act: that Mr. Badger, having authority to do so, pledged Mr. Bell in its favor before the vote was taken; that Mr. Bell denied Mr. Badger's authority thus to pledge him; that Mr. Badger insisted on his authority as from Mr. Bell himself; and that Mr. Bell charged falsehood on Mr. Badger in reply. If this issue of veracity has been settled the public has never been informed of it. If Mr. Bell-assuming the fact to be so-has ever atoned to Mr. Badger and to the Whig party for this act of treachery on his part, the country does not know it. And yet Mr. Badger, under these circumstances, could express his "admiration" for the man John Bell, and could commend him to his friends as a gentleman and a

Let Mr. Badger's friends and admirers clear up these facts, if they can.

Rockingham County - Three Democratic Electors declaring for Judge Douglas.

We give below the proceedings of a Democratic meeting recently held in Rockingham, which was addressed by the Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. Alfred M. Scales, J. R. McLean, Esq., and Dr. Thomas W. Keen. The three latter are Electors, Mr. Scales being one of the Electors for the State at large. They are all for Douglas for President, and look to his comination at Baltimore as the surest if not the only means of preserving the Democratic party, and of thereby preserving the Union. In this connection we may also state that Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., the other State Elector, took a similar position in relation to Judge Douglas in his speech in the Courthouse, in this City, on Tuesday evening last.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of May, (being Court week,) at one of the largest meetings of the Democracy that was ever held in the county of Rockingham, on motion of the Hon. A. M. Scales, Hugh K. Reid, Esq., was called to the chair.

The chairman announced that the meeting would irst hear from those gentlemen who expected to be candidates for the ensuing General Assembly.

Gen. F. L. Simpson, (who represented the county at the last session in the House of Commons,) announced himself as a candidate for the Senate. No

Thomas Slade and Joseph H. Cardwell are the candidates, without opposition, for the House of Commons. This is an excellent ticket, and will doubtless receive as large a vote as has been polled

for any ticket in the county for years.

Mr. Settle offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the delegates from the State of North-Carolina in the Convention at Charleston, by refusing to secede from the same, was both prudent and patriotic.

Resolved, That we have full confidence that the Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore will be ruled by wise counsels, and that its action will restore harmony to the Democratic party, and enure to the benefit of the whole country.

Resolved, That should the said Baltimore Convention nominate for President Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, their action would meet with our entire approbation, and we pledge him our cordial sup-

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Settle defended Judge Douglas, and urged the Democracy to unite upon him, and thereby save the party and the

The Hon. A. M. Scales, (one of the Electors for The Hon. A. M. Scales, (one of the Electors for the State at large,) being called upon, came forward and defended the resolutions with zeal and ability. He stated that at one time Judge Douglas was not his first choice for the Presidency, but now, in his opinion, the hopes of the Union were upon Douglas. At one time he feared that that giant, that pillar of strength, was about to be taken from the Democratic party, and he confessed that he trembled for the consequences; but how, mere abstractions only di-vided us, and there was no good reason why we should not support Judge Douglas. Mr. Scales took his seat amidst great applause.

his seat amidst great applause.

Dr. Thomas W. Keen, Elector for the Sixth District, was next called for. He stated that Judge Douglas was now and had been for years, his first choice for the Presidency. He showed in an earnest eloquent speech, that Douglas is a bold, brave, and consistent statesman,—just the man for these troublesome times. He declared that he had accepted the Electorship for the purpose of bearing the flag of the national Democratic party; but if that flag was to be forn into pieces and parceled out among sections, his obligations were ended. He would not bear a sectional flag.

James R. McLean, Esq., Elector for the Fifth Dis James R. McLean, Esq., Elector for the Fifth District, who was in attendance at Cours, was next called. Mr. McLean made one of his happiest efforts. His speech was short, but pointed. He said that like Mr. Scales he had once preferred another, but he row urged the people to units on Douglas. If Douglas should obtain the nomination at Baltimora, he would be found this summer and fall-in the field fighting for him. Mr. McLean hit the black Republican party heavy blown, and his remarks on the Bell and Everyt heavy blown, and his remarks on the Bell and Everyt heavy blown, and his remarks on the Bell and Everyt heavy blown, and his remarks on the Bell and Everyt heavy blown, and his remarks on the Bell and Everyt heavy blown.

WHOLE NUMBER 1316.

"Corror IN KING AND PRO-SEAVERY ARGUMENTS." Such is the title of a work just issued by Messys. Pritchard, Abbott & Loomis, of Augusta, Georgia— a volume of some nine hundred pages, neatly printed, and devoted to an exposition and defence of the cotton and slavery interests. Its contents comprise a treatise on the Economical Relations of Slavery, by David Christy, of Cincinnati; on Liberty and Slavery, by A. T. Bledsoe, of the University of Virginia; The Bible Argument, by Thornton String-fellow, D. D., of Richmond, Va.; Slavery in the light of Social Ethics, by Chancellor Harper, of South-Carolina; Slavery in the light of Political Science, by Hon. James H. Hammond, of South-Carolina; Slavery in the light of Ethnology, by S. A. Cartwright, M. D., of Louisiana; Slavery in the light of International Law, by E. N. Elliott, LL. D. of Mississippi; The Fugitive Slave Law, and the Bible Argument on Slavery, by Charles Hodge, D. D., of New Jersey. There are well executed portraits of Elliott, Christy, Bledsoe, Hammond and Cartwright.

This a work which every citizen who desires to study these subjects should have. Mr. Harman, the Agent for the work, is at present in this City, and will be glad to receive subscriptions. Mr. H. is also the Agent for that excellent Southern family paper, "The Southern Field and Fireside." Let the peo ple of the South encourage their own authors and their own literature,

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision I would vote that it should,"—Abraham

From the above declaration of the Republican can didate for the Presidency, delivered in Chicago on the 16th of July, 1858, it appears that he repudiates the dectrine of submission to the decisions made by the doctrine of submission to the decisions made by the judicial tribunals of the country. This is a sin gular declaration to come from the lips of a public man, and especially one who aspires to the chief

man, and especially one who aspired
magistracy of the country.

Is this the present attitude of Mr. Lincoln? Does
he now declare himself independent of the judiciary!
Will he if elected President of the United States dis regard its interpretation of the Constitution?—N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Mr. Lincoln would then disregard the Constitution

of the United States as expounded on a judicial question by the Supreme Court. That is the doc rine of the "higher law."

Judge Douglas, in his late great speech in the Senate, addressing Southern gentlemen who desire to add new matter to the Cincinnati platform, said: "We differ only on a law point: let the Court deeide that, and I only ask that you will bow to the lucicion of the Court with the came I shall, and carry it out with the same good faith." Lincoln would reject and trample under foot the decisions of the Supreme Court; Douglas would sustain them. And yet there are Southern Opposition ists so swayed by party rage as to declare that Douglas is no better than Lincoln.

LAWSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA .-- We invite the attention of North-Carolinians and others to the advertisement of O. H. Perry & Co. in reation to the re-publication of this work. Every North-Carolinian especially, who feels an interest in the history of his State, should have a copy o "Lawson's History." Mr. Perry deserves credit for his patriotic efforts to perpetuate "so important a portion of the history of our good old State." Price of the work, \$2. Address O. H. Perry & Co.,

Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., has been nominated by a democratic Convention as a candidate to repre-sent Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus in the next Legislature. He has heretofore represented those counties in the Senate, and sustained the character of a wise, prudent and liberal-minded legislator, and no doubt he can be elected again if he will consent to run.—Charlette Democrat.

We regret to learn that Mr. McDowell, for impera tive reasons, has been compelled to decline the comination. The Convention will re-assemble on the 14th instant to nominate another candidate.

We were prevented from attending the Con cert given by the pupils of Mrs. H. Whitaker, on Friday night, the 1st inst., but we learn that the young ladies acquitted themselves with much credit to themselves and their teacher, and to the great satisfaction of the large audience present on that

Gov. Seymour Withdraws. Utica, N. Y., June 5 .- Ex-Governor Horatio Sey mour has published a letter withdrawing his name from the Baltimore Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 5. SENATE.—The Houmas Land Grant was discussed Subsequently Mr. Green made a speech on the Kan
subsequently Mr. Green made a speech on the Kan
sas admission bill. Messrs. Collamer and Wigfal
also made speeches on the subject. The army ap
propriation bill was discussed until adjournment.
House bill providing for the return of the recent
ly captured Africans was passed with an amendmen limiting the amount appropriated to \$250,000.

During the debate on the above bill, Mr. Smith of Virginia, said that he wanted the negroes to

of Virginia, said that he wanted the negroes to return or remain, at their option.

Mr. Taylor ineffectually proposed that the United States and Great Britain, should enter into a joint Convention for the return of captured Africana.

Mr. Pryor questioned the constitutionality of appropriating money to send them back, though he thought that Congress had the power to suppress the African slave trade. He was in favor of reducing such Africans to a state of quant slavery or apprentices.

apprentices.

If fillson earnestly opposed this and argued that the plan of sending them back was humane and judicious. We can said he do nothing elson.

with them.

The bill was passed, by a vote of 121 against 56.

The Missouri contested election case between Barrett and Biair was taken up.

SENATE.—The Houmas Land Grant bill was amended by striking out all but the first section an passed. The committee on conference reported a amendment to the Postal Deficiency bill for the restoring of the mail service to the fantal and othe curtailed routes. The Senate returned to lagree to the amendment, and the committee was discharged.

Sheriff, Joseph H. Goust, Mr., declin candidate for re-election. Franciscopis we should judge that the compact for Sheriff will be an exciting one I the will be seen in our columns that the

日本の本本の一方の一方の下す

In Hinds county, Mississippi, on the 5th of May, illness of but a few days, Payton R. Moore, aged seight mouths and eight days, infant son of Payton Maris L. Moore, formerly of Orange county, I. was lent to gladden the hearts of the bounded feeting days, and then taken to Heaven.

SCHOOL of the Misses NASH and Mis LOCK, Billsbero', N. C., will re-open on 18th JD punctual attendance requested ation. June 8, 1860.

HUGHESS ACADEMY. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL, the charge of Nanual W. Hugura, as Prin H. Norwoop, as joint Principal, will begin on the JULY, 1860.

June 8, 1860.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

M. S. DAVIS, A. M.; Principal.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1860 WILL COMMENCE
on the second MONDAY in July.

TREES PER SESSION OF 21 WEEKS:

NOTICE. TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF

Cumberland county, on the lat of May 1867, as runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Baridas county, and was bound to DAVID HUNT. He is about 190 years old, 6 feet high, and weight about 180 he; ho on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants at black round cost. The owner is requested to come he ward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, be will be dealt with as the law directs.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED AS RUNAWAY.

In the 30th of May, 1860, to the Jail of Cumber as county, two pegroes, I HIL and JERRY, who say they be long to THOS. J. STOKES, of Franklin county. The labout 45 years old, 8 feet 2 inches high, weights about 15 fbs. The owner is requested to use forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them are or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. Mak AY, Juliar,

NOTICE TVAKEN UP AND COMMITTED, AS BUNAWAY

VALUABLE HALIPAX LAND FOR SALE VALUABLE HALIFAX LAND FOR SALE

OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATELY, MY TRADY
land on which I now reside in Halifax councy, it
sux miles south of the town of Halifax, chatamage
thousand acree, adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn a
Wheat. The buildings are entirely new, commiting of
good dwelling, kitchen, negro houses, &c.

The location is desirable and healthy, the meighborho
unexceptionable. A portion of the land is fine swal
land, equal to any in this country; the up land is coin
ered by good judges to be excellent outton soil, and the
cilities for improving are abundant and couvenient.

I deem a more minute description of the farm assistant
persons wishing to purchase will examine for themselv
I confidently believe that my farm is the cheapest fow
fered for sale in the country; and any person whiching
purchase land in this county will do well to cult and a
at my farm before purchasing.

at my form before purchasing.

Address me at Halifax, N. C.

N. C. Six Per Cest. State Stocks. TREADURY DEPARTMENT OF IT. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE

Register copy. Becoupes per Atlantile and The State of the

W H. Bell. J D Cameron King, Holge & Co., J.P. Marie L S Boon, T Cunings.

CG Fates. A C Vorbe Chark & Hartly E GUITO